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S E C R E T
SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 30 SEPT. 53,

SUBJECT Novaky Chemical Works

NO. OF PAGES 6

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCL. 2
(LISTED BELOW)DATE
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DATE OF IN

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The Novaky Chemical Works, National Enterprise (Novacke chemické závody, národní podnik) at Novaky N 48-43, E 18-33 was engaged chiefly in NaCl electrolysis. The plant was built in 1937 and 1938 by the then United Chemical Works. It was located in Novaky mainly for strategic reasons, since the only other plant for electrolysis in Czechoslovakia was in Usti nad Labem, close to the German border. The plant was put into operation in 1939. Until the end of 1949 the plant was indirectly subordinate to the Czechoslovak Chemical Works National Enterprise and directly under the United Chemical Works. In January 1950 the plant became an independent enterprise subordinated directly to the Ministry of Chemical Industry. The Chemical Works in Handlova N 48-44, E 18-40, which was an independent plant under the Czechoslovak Chemical Works until the end of 1949, was subordinated to the Novaky Chemical Works starting in January 1950.
2. The plant area was about 40 hectares in size, about 1 km. long and about 400 m. wide. It was surrounded by a wire fence 2.5 m. high. There were six one-story main production buildings, all about 50 to 80 m. x 30 to 40 m. x 8 to 10 m., one administration building, and several storage buildings

The plant 25X1

ARMY review completed.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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was located just east of the railroad line from Zbely N 48-22, E 18-02 to Prievidza N 48-46, E 18-38. A spur track 1.4 km. long led from the Novaky railroad station to the plant. For the exact location of the plant, see Enclosure A. The factory equipment was modern and in good condition. There were 9,000 amperes baths (about 90) and 12,000 to 14,000 amperes baths (about 36). Mercury rectifiers were 2 x 9,000 amperes, 150 volts. 25X1

3. The daily production capacity was 30 tn. of sodium hydroxide with the corresponding quantity of 26 tn. of chloride. Liquid chlorine, hydrochloric acid, trichloric ethylene, ethylene-fluid, and polyvinyl chlorine were also produced there

4. Starting in 1949 - 1950, gases were produced in the plant.

Dr. JELINEK (fmu) was also engaged in this production. For description of these two persons, see Encl. B

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5. The production did not suffer from any breakdowns. Only normal technical difficulties arose there.

6. The Novaky Chemical Works was supplied with 15,000 tn. of common salt yearly. All of this salt was from Akna Slatina N 48-35, E 25-58/ (Carpathian Ukraine) and was delivered by Sojuzpromexport Moscow. The price was 29.40 rubles a ton, franco railroad freight car Cerna pri Cope N 48-26, E 22-06/ paid through the Czechoslovak Soviet Clearing. The salt was of very good quality. There was always enough salt in the plant for a three-month supply. It was impossible to store a larger quantity because of lack of suitable storage space. Salt was the only raw material imported. 25X1

7. It was decided in 1946 or 1947 to enlarge the plant substantially. It was planned to produce 50 tn. of sodium hydroxide daily. New production equipment was ordered from the Oerlikon firm.

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Up to the Summer of 1951 no new production buildings were constructed there.

salt imports did not increase for 1952 or 1953. It was also planned to set up production of calcium carbide (CaC_2) in the plant and to construct a new power house (10+10KVA) there.

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Rude Pravo for 3 July 1953 and Frace for 2 July 1953 and 26 July 1953 reported that a new power house in Zemianske Kostolany N 48-41, E 18-32/ was set in partial operation.

8. There was a plant militia and a fire corps in the plant. The plant was guarded by civilians. An entry permit issued by the Ministry of Chemical Industry was required for non-employees to enter the plant. There was a constant shortage of labor in the plant. A great number of prisoners from the Novaky Concentration Camp were employed there. Other prisoners from this camp were employed at the coal mines near there. 25X1

In general, the Novaky Chemical Works was one of the best-equipped plants in Czechoslovakia and its products proved satisfactory.

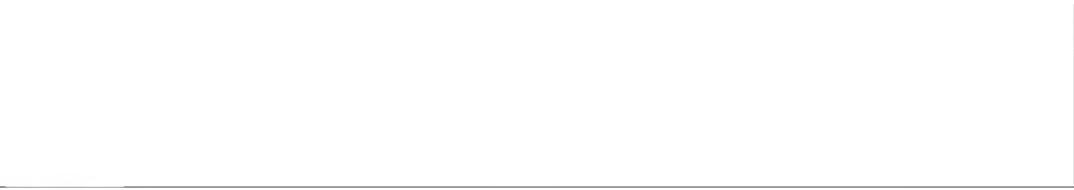
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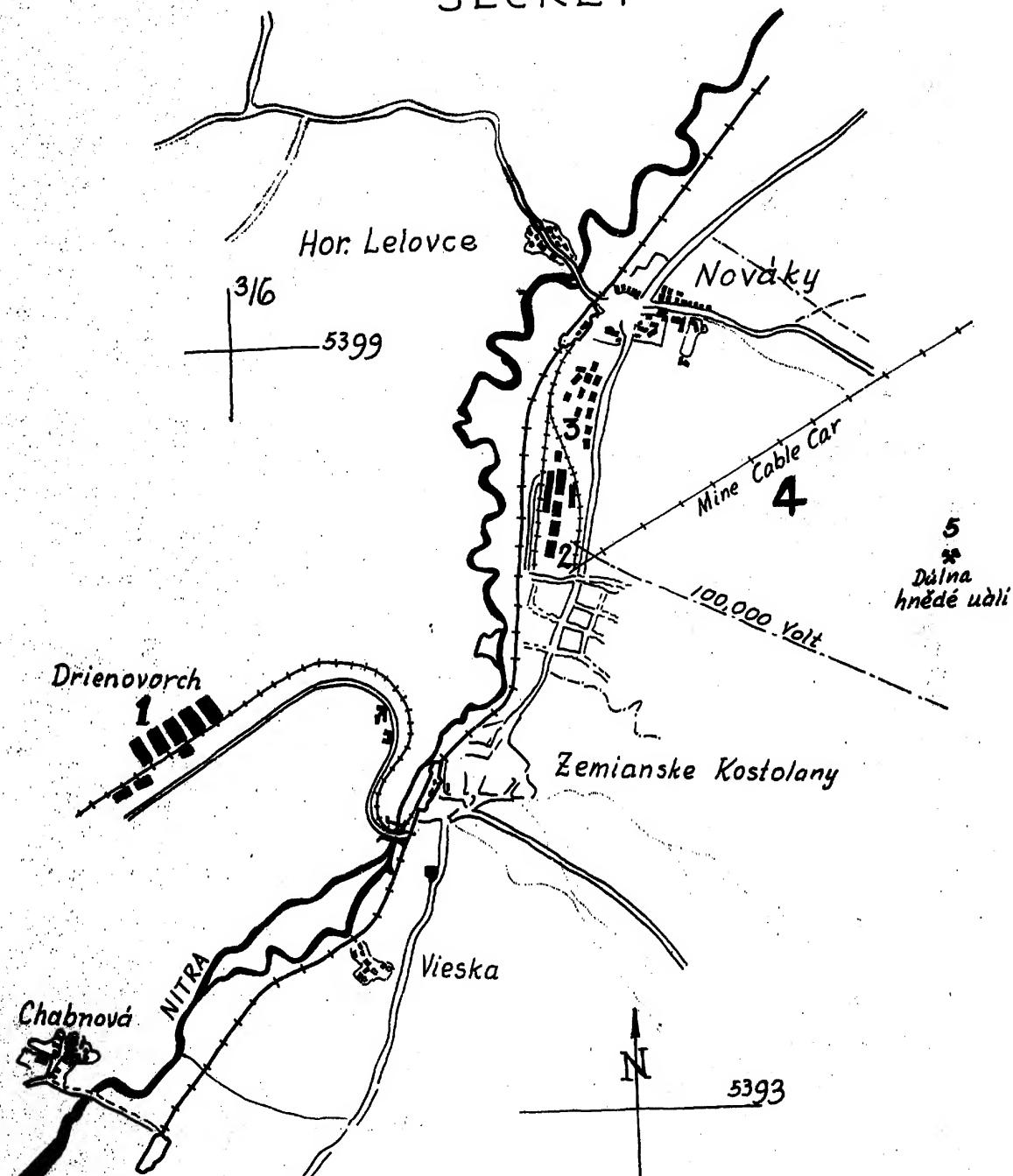
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ENCLOSURES :

A: The Novaky Area
B: Personalities

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Enclosure (A)

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ENCLOSURE A (Cont'd)

LEGEND

Point # 1. Zemianske Kostolany Underground Military Chemical Works.
2. Novaky Chemical Works.
3. Workers' Quarters; for Novaky Chemical Works.
4. Mine Cable Car.
5. Brown Coal Mine.

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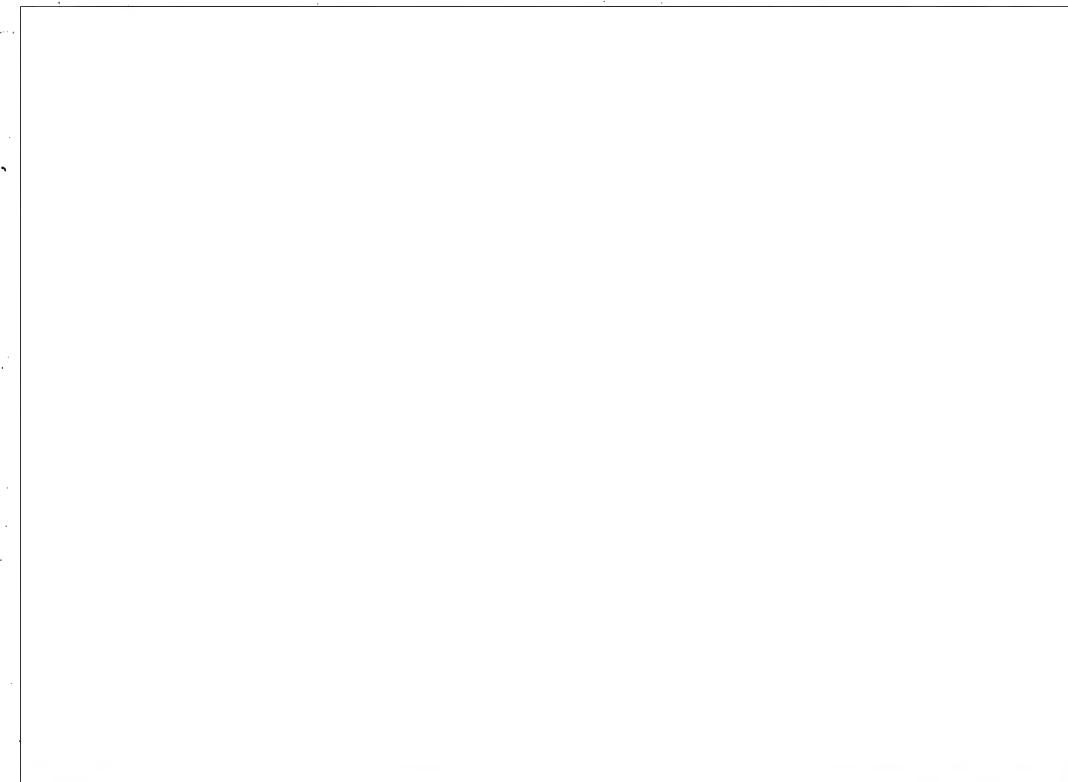
ENCLOSURE B.

Personalities

NAME: DOSTRASIL, (fmu)

Civ Title: Chemical ARM: -
engineer

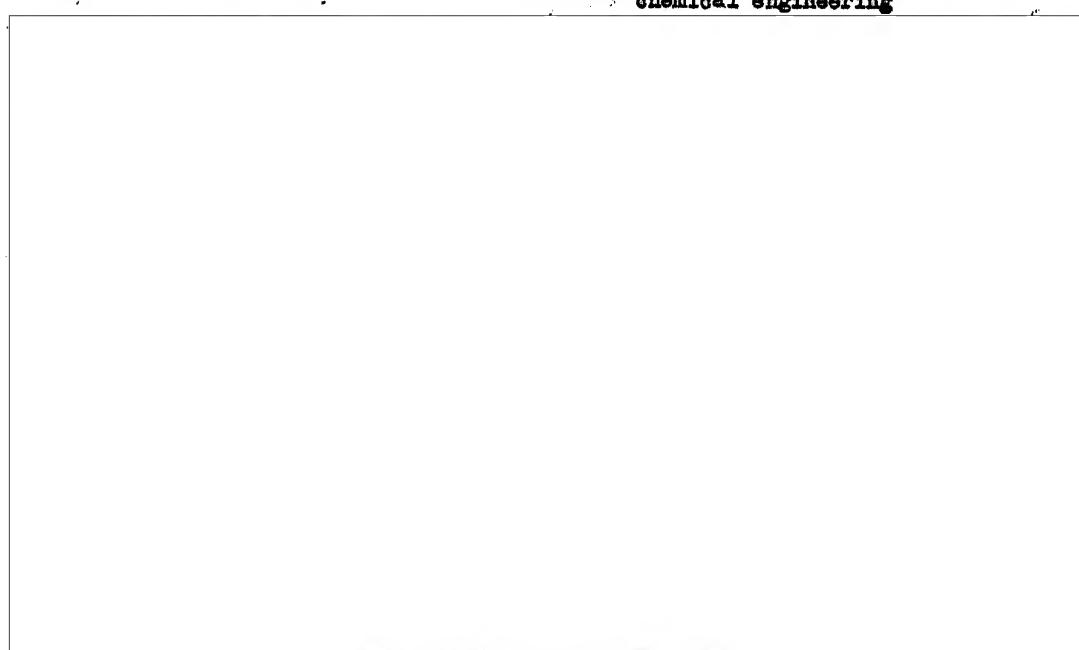
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NAME: JELLINEK, (fmu)

Civ Title: Doctor of ARM: -
chemical engineering

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